**Performance Indicator Matrix (PIM) Tables: Livestock CRP**

Contents

[Table A- CRP Level: Contribution to 2022 CGIAR Targets 3](#_Toc453669593)

[Quantitative contribution to countries 4](#_Toc453669594)

[FP1-Livestock Genetics 8](#_Toc453669595)

[PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding 8](#_Toc453669596)

[PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s 9](#_Toc453669597)

[PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table 10](#_Toc453669598)

[FP2-Livestock Health 21](#_Toc453669599)

[PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding 21](#_Toc453669600)

[PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s 22](#_Toc453669601)

[PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table 22](#_Toc453669602)

[FP3- Livestock Feeds and Forages 27](#_Toc453669603)

[PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding 27](#_Toc453669604)

[PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s 27](#_Toc453669605)

[PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table 27](#_Toc453669606)

[FP4- Livestock and the Environment 42](#_Toc453669607)

[PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding 42](#_Toc453669608)

[PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s 43](#_Toc453669609)

[PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table 43](#_Toc453669610)

[FP5- Livestock Livelihoods and Agri-Food Systems 57](#_Toc453669611)

[PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding 58](#_Toc453669612)

[PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s 59](#_Toc453669613)

[PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table 59](#_Toc453669614)

# Table A- CRP Level: Contribution to 2022 CGIAR Targets

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CGIAR Target** | **Target contribution** | **Unit of target** | **Amount Needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **Synergies with other CRP's/ Platforms (click Ctrl for multiple selection)** |
| 100 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees, and / or improved management practices | 6.52 | million farm households | 35,812,015 | 43 | 28 | 29 | 0 | Big Data, DCLAS, Fish, Genebanks, Genetic Gain platform, Maize, Rice, RTB, Wheat |
| 30 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty | 4.128 | million people | 74,694,610 | 29 | 14 | 57 | 0 | DCLAS, Fish, Maize, PIM, Rice, RTB, Wheat |
| Improve the rate of yield increase for major food staples from current <1% to 1.2-1.5% per year | 3.5 | % | 35,812,015 | 43 | 28 | 29 | 0 | Big Data, DCLAS, Fish, Genebanks, Genetic Gain platform, Maize, Rice, RTB, Wheat |
| 30 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements | 11.574 | million people | 38,358,101 | 52 | 17 | 31 | 0 | A4NH, PIM |
| Reduce agriculturally-related greenhouse gas emissions by 0.2 Gt CO2-e yr-1 (5%) compared with business-as-usual scenario in 2022 | 0.08 | Gt CO2e/yr | 6,281,046 | 47 | 0 | 53 | 0 | CCAFS |
| 55 million hectares (ha) degraded land area restored | 13.687 | millions of ha | 20,274,015 | 44 | 0 | 56 | 0 | CCAFS, DCLAS, PIM, WLE |
|  |  | Total | 211,231,802 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Quantitative contribution to countries

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CGIAR Target:** 100 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees, and / or improved management practices | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target countries** | **Other Country** | **Target contribution in country** |
| Bangladesh | \_ | 0.160091 |
| Burkina Faso | \_ | 0.069144 |
| OTHER | Colombia | 0.010392 |
| Ethiopia | \_ | 2.0521985 |
| India | \_ | 0.479189 |
| Kenya | \_ | 0.1363788 |
| Malawi | \_ | 0.322393 |
| Mali | \_ | 0.063365 |
| Nicaragua | \_ | 0.006123 |
| Nigeria | \_ | 0.759999 |
| REST OF THE WORLD | \_ | 0.390898 |
| Rwanda | \_ | 0.194852 |
| OTHER | Tunisia | 0.011041 |
| Uganda | \_ | 0.3108174 |
| Tanzania | \_ | 1.4398 |
| Vietnam | \_ | 0.11282 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target:** 30 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target countries** | **Other Country** | **Target contribution in country** |
| Bangladesh | \_ | 0.278112 |
| OTHER | Colombia | 0.019798 |
| Ethiopia | \_ | 1.032391 |
| India | \_ | 0.914548 |
| Kenya | \_ | 0.205457 |
| Nicaragua | \_ | 0.013677 |
| Nigeria | \_ | 0.416838 |
| OTHER | Pakistan | 0.066411 |
| REST OF THE WORLD | \_ | 0.087311 |
| OTHER | Tunisia | 0.021191 |
| Uganda | \_ | 0.279018 |
| Tanzania | \_ | 0.645688 |
| Vietnam | \_ | 0.147577 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target:** Improve the rate of yield increase for major food staples from current <1% to 1.2-1.5% per year | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target countries** | **Other Country** | **Target contribution in country** |
| Bangladesh | \_ | 5.0 |
| Burkina Faso | \_ | 0.5 |
| OTHER | Colombia | 5.0 |
| Ethiopia | \_ | 2.5 |
| India | \_ | 2.9 |
| Kenya | \_ | 3.3 |
| Mali | \_ | 2.8 |
| Nicaragua | \_ | 2.9 |
| Nigeria | \_ | 4.2 |
| REST OF THE WORLD | \_ | 5.0 |
| OTHER | Tunisia | 5.0 |
| Uganda | \_ | 3.3 |
| Tanzania | \_ | 3.3 |
| Vietnam | \_ | 3.1 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target:** 30 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target countries** | **Other Country** | **Target contribution in country** |
| Burkina Faso | \_ | 0.203975 |
| Ethiopia | \_ | 5.109935 |
| India | \_ | 0.540471 |
| Kenya | \_ | 0.615244 |
| Mali | \_ | 0.164745 |
| Nicaragua | \_ | 0.018532 |
| Nigeria | \_ | 0.507968 |
| REST OF THE WORLD | \_ | 0.396451 |
| OTHER | Tunisia | 0.001929 |
| Uganda | \_ | 1.686116 |
| Tanzania | \_ | 2.202398 |
| Vietnam | \_ | 0.125836 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target:** Reduce agriculturally-related greenhouse gas emissions by 0.2 Gt CO2-e yr-1 (5%) compared with business-as-usual scenario in 2022 | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target countries** | **Other Country** | **Target contribution in country** |
| Ethiopia | \_ | 0.011 |
| India | \_ | 0.011 |
| Kenya | \_ | 0.011 |
| Nicaragua | \_ | 0.011 |
| Uganda | \_ | 0.011 |
| Tanzania | \_ | 0.011 |
| Vietnam | \_ | 0.011 |
| **CGIAR Target:** 55 million hectares (ha) degraded land area restored | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **CGIAR Target countries** | **Other Country** | **Target contribution in country** |
| Burkina Faso | \_ | 0.589146 |
| Ethiopia | \_ | 4.746795 |
| India | \_ | 0.729399 |
| Kenya | \_ | 3.080755 |
| Nicaragua | \_ | 0.183977 |
| OTHER | Tunisia | 0.320902 |
| Uganda | \_ | 0.571342 |
| Tanzania | \_ | 2.642135 |
| Vietnam | \_ | 0.822295 |

# FP1-Livestock Genetics

## PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2022 outcome description** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (Amount)** | **W3 (Amount)** | **Bilateral (Amount)** | **Other (Amount)** |
| 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. | 10,884,124 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 3,809,443 | 5,224,380 | 1,850,301 | 0 |
| 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. | 10,891,456 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 3,812,010 | 5,227,899 | 1,851,548 | 0 |
| Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. | 13,683,897 | 41 | 45 | 14 | 0 | 5,610,398 | 6,157,754 | 1,915,746 | 0 |
| 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. | 21,778,807 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 7,622,582 | 10,453,827 | 3,702,397 | 0 |
| 3.6 million 50,000 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. | 14,518,129 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 5,081,345 | 6,968,702 | 2,468,082 | 0 |
|  | 71,756,413 |  |  |  |  | 25,935,778 | 34,032,561 | 11,788,073 | 0 |

## PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sub-IDO** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (Amount)** | **W3 (Amount)** | **Bilateral (Amount)** | **Other (Amount)** |
| Closed yield gaps through improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices | 10,884,124 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 3,809,443 | 5,224,380 | 1,850,301 | 0 |
| Enhanced genetic gains | 10,891,456 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 3,812,010 | 5,227,899 | 1,851,548 | 0 |
| Increased conservation and use of genetic resources | 13,683,897 | 41 | 45 | 14 | 0 | 5,610,398 | 6,157,754 | 1,915,746 | 0 |
| Increased livelihood opportunities | 21,778,807 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 7,622,582 | 10,453,827 | 3,702,397 | 0 |
| Technologies that reduce women's labor and energy expenditure developed and disseminated | 14,518,129 | 35 | 48 | 17 | 0 | 5,081,345 | 6,968,702 | 2,468,082 | 0 |
|  | 71,756,413 |  |  |  |  | 25,935,778 | 34,032,561 | 11,788,073 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table

| **Year** | **Milestone description** | **Means of verifying** | **For which outcomes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2019 | Data on livestock diversity and systems used to develop or refine genetic improvement strategies in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Data on livestock diversity and systems used to develop or refine genetic improvement strategies in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Data on livestock diversity and systems used to develop or refine genetic improvement strategies in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Data on livestock diversity and systems used to develop or refine genetic improvement strategies in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2019 | Data on livestock diversity and systems used to develop or refine genetic improvement strategies in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Data on livestock diversity and systems, including from a gendered lens, used to develop or refine genetic improvement and / or conservation strategies by policy makers, national research and development partners, and the private sector, in 5 CRP priority countries and other locations | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Data on livestock diversity and systems, including from a gendered lens, used to develop or refine genetic improvement and / or conservation strategies by policy makers, national research and development partners, and the private sector, in 5 CRP priority countries and other locations | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Data on livestock diversity and systems, including from a gendered lens, used to develop or refine genetic improvement and / or conservation strategies by policy makers, national research and development partners, and the private sector, in 5 CRP priority countries and other locations | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Data on livestock diversity and systems, including from a gendered lens, used to develop or refine genetic improvement and / or conservation strategies by policy makers, national research and development partners, and the private sector, in 5 CRP priority countries and other locations | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Data on livestock diversity and systems, including from a gendered lens, used to develop or refine genetic improvement and / or conservation strategies by policy makers, national research and development partners, and the private sector, in 5 CRP priority countries and other locations | Availability & accessibility of data; strategy reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2019 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2019 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Genetic improvement strategies for improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analyses & strategy reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2019 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2019 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at pilot levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented at national or sub-national levels in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Business models for multiplication and delivery of improved livestock genetics implemented in 2 additional priority countries and other locations (2022) | Pilot analysis & business model reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2019 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR developed (2019) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR developed (2019) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR developed (2019) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR developed (2019) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2019 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR developed (2019) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2019 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place for 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Institutional arrangement reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place for 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Institutional arrangement reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place for 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Institutional arrangement reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place for 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Institutional arrangement reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2019 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place for 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2019) | Institutional arrangement reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR adopted by at least 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR adopted by at least 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR adopted by at least 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR adopted by at least 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Guidelines on policy and institutional arrangements for improvement and conservation of AnGR adopted by at least 4 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Policy & institutional arrangement guidelines | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place in 2 priority countries (2022) | Institutional arrangement reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place in 2 priority countries (2022) | Institutional arrangement reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place in 2 priority countries (2022) | Institutional arrangement reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place in 2 priority countries (2022) | Institutional arrangement reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Institutional arrangements supporting genetic improvement strategies and multiplication and delivery systems in place in 2 priority countries (2022) | Institutional arrangement reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |
| 2022 | Women and men resource poor livestock keepers sustainably utilizing and benefiting from improved livestock genetics in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Surveys & reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LG) - 790,000 20,000 20,000 and 115,000 livestock keeping households (representing 3.7 million 84,000 115,000 & 600,000 individuals, respectively) realizing a 30-50% increase in income, on average, of the household enterprise from chicken, pigs, small ruminant and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Women and men resource poor livestock keepers sustainably utilizing and benefiting from improved livestock genetics in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Surveys & reports | Closed yield gap . (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 20-25, 20-25, 5 and 20-25% increase in productivity, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Women and men resource poor livestock keepers sustainably utilizing and benefiting from improved livestock genetics in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Surveys & reports | Enhanced genetic gain (LG) - 1.5million, 40,000, 45,000 & 230,000 livestock keeping households realizing an 50-100, 25-50, 6-12 and 50-100% increase in genetic gain, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants, and dairy cattle, respectively, through the use of genetically improved livestock, across 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Women and men resource poor livestock keepers sustainably utilizing and benefiting from improved livestock genetics in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Surveys & reports | Increased conservation and use of genetic resources (LG) - Guidelines on policy & institutional arrangements for informing breed improvement and conservation options adopted by policy-makers and/or national research partners for one or more species in 4 countries, influencing the practices of 2.2 million livestock keeping households. |
| 2022 | Women and men resource poor livestock keepers sustainably utilizing and benefiting from improved livestock genetics in 3 CRP priority countries and other locations (2022) | Surveys & reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour (LG) - 3.6 million; 50,000; 70,000 and 230,000 women, across 5 countries, enjoy 5-10% increase in returns to their labour, on average, for chicken, pigs, small ruminants and dairy cattle, through the use of genetically improved livestock combined with other appropriate animal husbandry practices. |

# FP2-Livestock Health

## PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding

| **Outcome description** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. | 11,185,695 | 49 | 28 | 23 | 0 | 5,480,991 | 3,131,995 | 2,572,710 | 0 |
| 5.6 million people in livestock keeping households experiencing 15% (or actual) reduction in prevalence of zoonotic pathogens AND applying rational use of antibiotics in the livestock food system, translating into reduced risk for increase in anti-microbial resistance and improved food quality for 2.7 million consumers in 7 countries. | 6,248,263 | 52 | 20 | 28 | 0 | 3,249,097 | 1,249,653 | 1,749,514 | 0 |
| 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. | 28,741,765 | 49 | 18 | 33 | 0 | 14,083,465 | 5,173,518 | 9,484,782 | 0 |
| Improved health practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.8 million women, across 11 countries. | 8,036,777 | 48 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 3,857,653 | 2,089,562 | 2,089,562 | 0 |

## PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s

| **Sub IDO** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Closed yield gaps through improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices | 11,185,695 | 49 | 28 | 23 | 0 | 5,480,991 | 3,131,995 | 2,572,710 | 0 |
| Reduced biological and chemical hazards in the food system | 6,248,263 | 52 | 20 | 28 | 0 | 3,249,097 | 1,249,653 | 1,749,514 | 0 |
| Reduced livestock and fish disease risks associated with intensification and climate change | 28,741,765 | 49 | 18 | 33 | 0 | 14,083,465 | 5,173,518 | 9,484,782 | 0 |
| Technologies that reduce women's labor and energy expenditure developed and disseminated | 8,036,777 | 48 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 3,857,653 | 2,089,562 | 2,089,562 | 0 |

## PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table

| **Year** | **Milestone description** | **Means of verifying** | **For which outcomes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2019 | Assessment tools for significance of animal diseases and risk maps for emergence of animal diseases are used by 50 national & 5 international research partners, across 10 priority countries and other locations (2019). | Availability & accessibility of tools; survey of tool use & reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2020 | The findings from the use of assessment tools for significance of animal diseases and risk maps for emergence of animal diseases are used by 75 national and 25 international research partners and major donors, in both priority countries and other locations, to prioritise research & development interventions (2020). | Availability & accessibility of tools; survey of tool use & reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2022 | Assessment tools for significance of animal diseases and risk maps for emergence of animal diseases are used by 100 national & 50 international research partners and donors to prioritise research and development interventions to reduce livestock disease risks for livestock keepers. | Availability & accessibility of tools; survey of tool use & reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2019 | Changed capacity and knowledge of national and international research partners in use and delivery of AM and AP in order to prevent emergence of resistance, in priority countries (2019). | Capacity development activities & assessment; partner reports | Reduced biological and chemical hazards . (LH) - 5.6 million people in livestock keeping households experiencing 15% (or actual) reduction in prevalence of zoonotic pathogens AND applying rational use of antibiotics in the livestock food system, translating into reduced risk for increase in anti-microbial resistance and improved food quality for 2.7 million consumers in 7 countries. |
| 2020 | Policy makers in at least two priority countries engage in discussion on AMR monitoring based on the research outputs (2020) | Report of policy-maker engagement | Reduced biological and chemical hazards . (LH) - 5.6 million people in livestock keeping households experiencing 15% (or actual) reduction in prevalence of zoonotic pathogens AND applying rational use of antibiotics in the livestock food system, translating into reduced risk for increase in anti-microbial resistance and improved food quality for 2.7 million consumers in 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Livestock keepers have necessary knowledge on AMR and APR and change their practices accordingly, piloted in two priority countries | Piloting analyses and reports | Reduced biological and chemical hazards . (LH) - 5.6 million people in livestock keeping households experiencing 15% (or actual) reduction in prevalence of zoonotic pathogens AND applying rational use of antibiotics in the livestock food system, translating into reduced risk for increase in anti-microbial resistance and improved food quality for 2.7 million consumers in 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Animal Health/extension workers in at least 6 priority countries and other locations use the new tool/protocol for identifying the most critical animal health interventions (2019). | Survey of animal health / extension workers; monitoring reports | Closed yield gap . (LH) - 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Animal Health/extension workers in at least 6 priority countries and other locations use the new tool/protocol for identifying the most critical animal health interventions (2019). | Survey of animal health / extension workers; monitoring reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2019 | Animal Health/extension workers in at least 6 priority countries and other locations use the new tool/protocol for identifying the most critical animal health interventions (2019). | Survey of animal health / extension workers; monitoring reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LH) - Improved health practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.8 million women, across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Context specific herd health management packages adopted by farmers, extension and animal health workers in priority countries and other locations. | Piloting analyses and reports | Closed yield gap . (LH) - 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Context specific herd health management packages adopted by farmers, extension and animal health workers in priority countries and other locations. | Piloting analyses and reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2022 | Context specific herd health management packages adopted by farmers, extension and animal health workers in priority countries and other locations. | Piloting analyses and reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LH) - Improved health practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.8 million women, across 11 countries. |
| 2020 | Research partners use novel assays and point-of-care diagnostics in priority countries (2020). | Survey & research partner reports | Closed yield gap . (LH) - 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. |
| 2020 | Research partners use novel assays and point-of-care diagnostics in priority countries (2020). | Survey & research partner reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2021 | At least 4 vaccine candidates are taken up for safety and efficacy testing by regulatory authorities and/or commercial producers (2021). | Reports | Closed yield gap . (LH) - 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. |
| 2021 | At least 4 vaccine candidates are taken up for safety and efficacy testing by regulatory authorities and/or commercial producers (2021). | Reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2022 | National & international research partners, government agencies and the private sector use 2 novel diagnostic assays and vaccines for control of ASF, CBPP, CCPP, ECF and PPR in at least 6 priority countries. | Reports | Closed yield gap . (LH) - 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | National & international research partners, government agencies and the private sector use 2 novel diagnostic assays and vaccines for control of ASF, CBPP, CCPP, ECF and PPR in at least 6 priority countries. | Reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2020 | Government, development and private sector actors use tested business models to deliver products and services to livestock keepers in 4 priority countries (2020). | Reports | Closed yield gap . (LH) - 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. |
| 2020 | Government, development and private sector actors use tested business models to deliver products and services to livestock keepers in 4 priority countries (2020). | Reports | Reduced biological and chemical hazards . (LH) - 5.6 million people in livestock keeping households experiencing 15% (or actual) reduction in prevalence of zoonotic pathogens AND applying rational use of antibiotics in the livestock food system, translating into reduced risk for increase in anti-microbial resistance and improved food quality for 2.7 million consumers in 7 countries. |
| 2020 | Government, development and private sector actors use tested business models to deliver products and services to livestock keepers in 4 priority countries (2020). | Reports | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2020 | Government, development and private sector actors use tested business models to deliver products and services to livestock keepers in 4 priority countries (2020). | Reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LH) - Improved health practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.8 million women, across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Improved access to livestock-related health services and products for female and male livestock keepers in 4 priority countries. | Survey of access to services & products | Closed yield gap . (LH) - 1.6 million livestock keeping households (4 million individuals) realizing 15%, on average, increase in productivity through the use of integrated herd health packages in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Improved access to livestock-related health services and products for female and male livestock keepers in 4 priority countries. | Survey of access to services & products | Reduced biological and chemical hazards . (LH) - 5.6 million people in livestock keeping households experiencing 15% (or actual) reduction in prevalence of zoonotic pathogens AND applying rational use of antibiotics in the livestock food system, translating into reduced risk for increase in anti-microbial resistance and improved food quality for 2.7 million consumers in 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Improved access to livestock-related health services and products for female and male livestock keepers in 4 priority countries. | Survey of access to services & products | Reduced livestock and fish disease risks . (LH) - 20% reduction in morbidity and mortality of livestock and 25% reduction in disease control costs through early diagnosis of disease, impacting 6.4 million people in livestock keeping households, across 10 countries. |
| 2022 | Improved access to livestock-related health services and products for female and male livestock keepers in 4 priority countries. | Survey of access to services & products | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LH) - Improved health practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.8 million women, across 11 countries. |

# FP3- Livestock Feeds and Forages

## PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding

| **Outcome description** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. | 24,978,857 | 49 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 12,239,640 | 0 | 12,739,217 | 0 |
| 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. | 16,157,336 | 43 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 6,947,654 | 0 | 9,209,682 | 0 |
| Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. | 3,742,829 | 37 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 1,384,847 | 0 | 2,357,982 | 0 |

## PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s

| **Sub IDO** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Closed yield gaps through improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices | 24,978,857 | 49 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 12,239,640 | 0 | 12,739,217 | 0 |
| More efficient use of inputs | 16,157,336 | 43 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 6,947,654 | 0 | 9,209,682 | 0 |
| Technologies that reduce women's labor and energy expenditure developed and disseminated | 3,742,829 | 37 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 1,384,847 | 0 | 2,357,982 | 0 |

## PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table

| **Year** | **Milestone description** | **Means of verifying** | **For which outcomes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2019 | Research and development partners, decision makers and input suppliers using improved tools for regional and national feed supply and demand scenarios in 3 priority countries (2019). | Availability & accessibility of tools; reports on use | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Research and development partners, decision makers and input suppliers using improved tools for regional and national feed supply and demand scenarios in 3 priority countries (2019). | Availability & accessibility of tools; reports on use | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Research and development partners, decision makers and input suppliers using improved tools for regional and national feed supply and demand scenarios in 3 priority countries (2019). | Availability & accessibility of tools; reports on use | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Research and development partners, decision makers and input suppliers using improved tools for regional and national feed supply and demand scenarios in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Availability & accessibility of tools; reports on use | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Research and development partners, decision makers and input suppliers using improved tools for regional and national feed supply and demand scenarios in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Availability & accessibility of tools; reports on use | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Research and development partners, decision makers and input suppliers using improved tools for regional and national feed supply and demand scenarios in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Availability & accessibility of tools; reports on use | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Research partners and the private sector use refined CGIAR stationary and mobile NIRS hubs in Eastern Africa and Latin America in 3 priority countries (2019). | Partner reports on use of hubs | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Research partners and the private sector use refined CGIAR stationary and mobile NIRS hubs in Eastern Africa and Latin America in 3 priority countries (2019). | Partner reports on use of hubs | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Research partners and the private sector use refined CGIAR stationary and mobile NIRS hubs in Eastern Africa and Latin America in 3 priority countries (2019). | Partner reports on use of hubs | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Research partners and the private sector use refined CGIAR stationary and mobile NIRS hubs in Eastern Africa and Latin America in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Partner reports on use of hubs | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Research partners and the private sector use refined CGIAR stationary and mobile NIRS hubs in Eastern Africa and Latin America in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Partner reports on use of hubs | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Research partners and the private sector use refined CGIAR stationary and mobile NIRS hubs in Eastern Africa and Latin America in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Partner reports on use of hubs | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Research and development partners and the private sector (input suppliers) use on-farm feed assessment tools in one priority country (2019). | Partner & online reports on use of assessment tools | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Research and development partners and the private sector (input suppliers) use on-farm feed assessment tools in one priority country (2019). | Partner & online reports on use of assessment tools | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Research and development partners and the private sector (input suppliers) use on-farm feed assessment tools in one priority country (2019). | Partner & online reports on use of assessment tools | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Research and development partners and the private sector (input suppliers) use on-farm feed assessment tools in a further 3 priority countries (2022). | Partner & online reports on use of assessment tools | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Research and development partners and the private sector (input suppliers) use on-farm feed assessment tools in a further 3 priority countries (2022). | Partner & online reports on use of assessment tools | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Research and development partners and the private sector (input suppliers) use on-farm feed assessment tools in a further 3 priority countries (2022). | Partner & online reports on use of assessment tools | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Local, national & international research & development partners, the private sector, decision-makers and livestock producers are able to diagnose feed constraints and opportunities and to effectively prioritise and target feed and forage interventions. Resulting in: 10% improvement in utilization of feed & forages, 20% increase in animal production using improved feed & forage technologies, 10% accuracy increase for biomass and quality estimation and at least 250,000 annual visitors to global databases, repositories, interactive tools and maps and the Tropical Grasslands journal website. | Online and partner reports | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Local, national & international research & development partners, the private sector, decision-makers and livestock producers are able to diagnose feed constraints and opportunities and to effectively prioritise and target feed and forage interventions. Resulting in: 10% improvement in utilization of feed & forages, 20% increase in animal production using improved feed & forage technologies, 10% accuracy increase for biomass and quality estimation and at least 250,000 annual visitors to global databases, repositories, interactive tools and maps and the Tropical Grasslands journal website. | Online and partner reports | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Local, national & international research & development partners, the private sector, decision-makers and livestock producers are able to diagnose feed constraints and opportunities and to effectively prioritise and target feed and forage interventions. Resulting in: 10% improvement in utilization of feed & forages, 20% increase in animal production using improved feed & forage technologies, 10% accuracy increase for biomass and quality estimation and at least 250,000 annual visitors to global databases, repositories, interactive tools and maps and the Tropical Grasslands journal website. | Online and partner reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Superior Brachiaria and Megathyrsus cultivars available and disseminated by private sector partners in Latin America & the Caribbean priority countries and other locations (2019). | Private sector supply reports | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Superior Brachiaria and Megathyrsus cultivars available and disseminated by private sector partners in Latin America & the Caribbean priority countries and other locations (2019). | Private sector supply reports | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Superior Brachiaria and Megathyrsus cultivars available and disseminated by private sector partners in Latin America & the Caribbean priority countries and other locations (2019). | Private sector supply reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Superior Brachiaria and Megathyrsus cultivars available and disseminated by private sector partners in a further 2 priority countries in Central America, Eastern Africa & SE Asia and further scaling in South America for forages (2022). | Private sector supply reports | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Superior Brachiaria and Megathyrsus cultivars available and disseminated by private sector partners in a further 2 priority countries in Central America, Eastern Africa & SE Asia and further scaling in South America for forages (2022). | Private sector supply reports | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Superior Brachiaria and Megathyrsus cultivars available and disseminated by private sector partners in a further 2 priority countries in Central America, Eastern Africa & SE Asia and further scaling in South America for forages (2022). | Private sector supply reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | CGIAR crop improvement programs have adopted (BNI) across various crops and forages; Platform of genomic and phenotyping tools and technologies fully integrated by national and international research partners into forage breeding programs in Latin America and the Caribbean priority countries (2019). | Accessibility & accessibility of platform; report on platform use | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | CGIAR crop improvement programs have adopted (BNI) across various crops and forages; Platform of genomic and phenotyping tools and technologies fully integrated by national and international research partners into forage breeding programs in Latin America and the Caribbean priority countries (2019). | Accessibility & accessibility of platform; report on platform use | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | CGIAR crop improvement programs have adopted (BNI) across various crops and forages; Platform of genomic and phenotyping tools and technologies fully integrated by national and international research partners into forage breeding programs in Latin America and the Caribbean priority countries (2019). | Accessibility & accessibility of platform; report on platform use | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | CGIAR crop improvement programs have adopted (BNI) across various crops and forages; Platform of genomic and phenotyping tools and technologies fully integrated by national and international research partners into forage breeding programs in a further 2 priority countries in Central America, Eastern Africa & SE Asia and further scaling in South America for forages (2022). | Accessibility & accessibility of platform; report on platform use | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | CGIAR crop improvement programs have adopted (BNI) across various crops and forages; Platform of genomic and phenotyping tools and technologies fully integrated by national and international research partners into forage breeding programs in a further 2 priority countries in Central America, Eastern Africa & SE Asia and further scaling in South America for forages (2022). | Accessibility & accessibility of platform; report on platform use | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | CGIAR crop improvement programs have adopted (BNI) across various crops and forages; Platform of genomic and phenotyping tools and technologies fully integrated by national and international research partners into forage breeding programs in a further 2 priority countries in Central America, Eastern Africa & SE Asia and further scaling in South America for forages (2022). | Accessibility & accessibility of platform; report on platform use | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Superior rangeland options available and disseminated in North Africa (2019). | Reports on dissemination of rangeland options | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Superior rangeland options available and disseminated in North Africa (2019). | Reports on dissemination of rangeland options | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Superior rangeland options available and disseminated in North Africa (2019). | Reports on dissemination of rangeland options | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetically enhanced tropical forages disseminated by development partners and the private sector globally (1 million ha by 2019 and 2 million ha by 2022). | Reports on dissemination & use of forages | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetically enhanced tropical forages disseminated by development partners and the private sector globally (1 million ha by 2019 and 2 million ha by 2022). | Reports on dissemination & use of forages | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Genetically enhanced tropical forages disseminated by development partners and the private sector globally (1 million ha by 2019 and 2 million ha by 2022). | Reports on dissemination & use of forages | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | National & international research & development partners and the private sector are using CRP developed forage & rangeland resources (with enhanced traits), in 30 countries and reaching producers who plant over 2 million ha, to increase the rate of genetic gain and exploit the genetic diversity of forages & rangeland species to enhance stress-tolerance, biomass productivity & nutritive value. | Survey on use of rangeland and forage options | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | National & international research & development partners and the private sector are using CRP developed forage & rangeland resources (with enhanced traits), in 30 countries and reaching producers who plant over 2 million ha, to increase the rate of genetic gain and exploit the genetic diversity of forages & rangeland species to enhance stress-tolerance, biomass productivity & nutritive value. | Survey on use of rangeland and forage options | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | National & international research & development partners and the private sector are using CRP developed forage & rangeland resources (with enhanced traits), in 30 countries and reaching producers who plant over 2 million ha, to increase the rate of genetic gain and exploit the genetic diversity of forages & rangeland species to enhance stress-tolerance, biomass productivity & nutritive value. | Survey on use of rangeland and forage options | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | New forage, rangeland and crop cultivars, superior to local (based on food, feed & forage traits weighted according to target domains), made available by development partners, government agencies and the private sector and applied by 100,000 farmers in 1 priority country (2019). | Availability & use of resources report; survey of farmers | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | New forage, rangeland and crop cultivars, superior to local (based on food, feed & forage traits weighted according to target domains), made available by development partners, government agencies and the private sector and applied by 100,000 farmers in 1 priority country (2019). | Availability & use of resources report; survey of farmers | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | New forage, rangeland and crop cultivars, superior to local (based on food, feed & forage traits weighted according to target domains), made available by development partners, government agencies and the private sector and applied by 100,000 farmers in 1 priority country (2019). | Availability & use of resources report; survey of farmers | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | New forage, rangeland and crop cultivars, superior to local (based on food, feed & forage traits weighted according to target domains), made available by the private sector (release agencies) and applied by 100,000 farmers in each of at least 7 priority countries and other locations. | Availability & use of resources report; survey of farmers | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | New forage, rangeland and crop cultivars, superior to local (based on food, feed & forage traits weighted according to target domains), made available by the private sector (release agencies) and applied by 100,000 farmers in each of at least 7 priority countries and other locations. | Availability & use of resources report; survey of farmers | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | New forage, rangeland and crop cultivars, superior to local (based on food, feed & forage traits weighted according to target domains), made available by the private sector (release agencies) and applied by 100,000 farmers in each of at least 7 priority countries and other locations. | Availability & use of resources report; survey of farmers | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Well targeted training modules in feed processing and feeding are used by national and international development partners in at least 1 priority country (2019). | Capacity development activities & assessment; partner reports | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Well targeted training modules in feed processing and feeding are used by national and international development partners in at least 1 priority country (2019). | Capacity development activities & assessment; partner reports | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Well targeted training modules in feed processing and feeding are used by national and international development partners in at least 1 priority country (2019). | Capacity development activities & assessment; partner reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Scalable and gender-responsive processing technologies are used by national and international development partners, the private sector and community-level organizations in at least 1 priority country (2019). | Report on technology use | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Scalable and gender-responsive processing technologies are used by national and international development partners, the private sector and community-level organizations in at least 1 priority country (2019). | Report on technology use | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Scalable and gender-responsive processing technologies are used by national and international development partners, the private sector and community-level organizations in at least 1 priority country (2019). | Report on technology use | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Better utilization of existing and novel feed and forage resources through: scalable & gender-responsive processing technologies, management strategies to conserve & rehabiliate rangelands while producing, preserving & storing feed biomas and diet formulation that increases productivity while reducing overall feed & forage costs and environment impacts, by national & international development partners, government agencies & extension services, the private sector and community-based organisations in 3 priority countries. | Report on availability, accessibility & use | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Better utilization of existing and novel feed and forage resources through: scalable & gender-responsive processing technologies, management strategies to conserve & rehabiliate rangelands while producing, preserving & storing feed biomas and diet formulation that increases productivity while reducing overall feed & forage costs and environment impacts, by national & international development partners, government agencies & extension services, the private sector and community-based organisations in 3 priority countries. | Report on availability, accessibility & use | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Better utilization of existing and novel feed and forage resources through: scalable & gender-responsive processing technologies, management strategies to conserve & rehabiliate rangelands while producing, preserving & storing feed biomas and diet formulation that increases productivity while reducing overall feed & forage costs and environment impacts, by national & international development partners, government agencies & extension services, the private sector and community-based organisations in 3 priority countries. | Report on availability, accessibility & use | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Livestock producers apply management strategies to conserve and rehabilitate rangelands and use diets that increase productivity in 1 priority country (2019). | Survey on use of management strategies | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Livestock producers apply management strategies to conserve and rehabilitate rangelands and use diets that increase productivity in 1 priority country (2019). | Survey on use of management strategies | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Livestock producers apply management strategies to conserve and rehabilitate rangelands and use diets that increase productivity in 1 priority country (2019). | Survey on use of management strategies | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Livestock producers apply management strategies to conserve and rehabilitate rangelands and use diets that increase productivity in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Survey on use of management strategies | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Livestock producers apply management strategies to conserve and rehabilitate rangelands and use diets that increase productivity in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Survey on use of management strategies | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Livestock producers apply management strategies to conserve and rehabilitate rangelands and use diets that increase productivity in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Survey on use of management strategies | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Increased uptake and impact of improved feeds and forages and processing technologies, with a particular focus on women, young people and other marginalized groups (proof of concept) in 3 priority countries (2019). | Survey on uptake and impact | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Increased uptake and impact of improved feeds and forages and processing technologies, with a particular focus on women, young people and other marginalized groups (proof of concept) in 3 priority countries (2019). | Survey on uptake and impact | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Increased uptake and impact of improved feeds and forages and processing technologies, with a particular focus on women, young people and other marginalized groups (proof of concept) in 3 priority countries (2019). | Survey on uptake and impact | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Increased uptake and impact of improved feeds and forages and processing technologies, with a particular focus on women, young people and other marginalized groups (proof of concept) in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Survey on uptake and impact | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Increased uptake and impact of improved feeds and forages and processing technologies, with a particular focus on women, young people and other marginalized groups (proof of concept) in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Survey on uptake and impact | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Increased uptake and impact of improved feeds and forages and processing technologies, with a particular focus on women, young people and other marginalized groups (proof of concept) in a further 2 priority countries (2022). | Survey on uptake and impact | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | National and international development partners and other value-chain actors pilot test at least 4 extension approaches (including at least 1 that improves women’s access to information) in at least 1 CRP focus country (2019) | Partner report on use of extension approaches; survey of farmers | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | National and international development partners and other value-chain actors pilot test at least 4 extension approaches (including at least 1 that improves women’s access to information) in at least 1 CRP focus country (2019) | Partner report on use of extension approaches; survey of farmers | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | National and international development partners and other value-chain actors pilot test at least 4 extension approaches (including at least 1 that improves women’s access to information) in at least 1 CRP focus country (2019) | Partner report on use of extension approaches; survey of farmers | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Inclusive business models for improved supply of forages and feed processing systems tested and validated by multiple partners across 4 priority countries (2019). | Analysis of business model testing; partner reports | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2019 | Inclusive business models for improved supply of forages and feed processing systems tested and validated by multiple partners across 4 priority countries (2019). | Analysis of business model testing; partner reports | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2019 | Inclusive business models for improved supply of forages and feed processing systems tested and validated by multiple partners across 4 priority countries (2019). | Analysis of business model testing; partner reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Inclusive business models for improved supply of forages and feed processing systems tested and validated by multiple partners across a further 3 priority countries (2022). | Analysis of business model testing; partner reports | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Inclusive business models for improved supply of forages and feed processing systems tested and validated by multiple partners across a further 3 priority countries (2022). | Analysis of business model testing; partner reports | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Inclusive business models for improved supply of forages and feed processing systems tested and validated by multiple partners across a further 3 priority countries (2022). | Analysis of business model testing; partner reports | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international development partners and other value-chain actors adopt and scale up at least 2 of the tested extension approaches (including at least 1 that improves women’s access to information) in 5 priority countries (2022). | Partner reports; including reach of approaches; survey of farmers | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international development partners and other value-chain actors adopt and scale up at least 2 of the tested extension approaches (including at least 1 that improves women’s access to information) in 5 priority countries (2022). | Partner reports; including reach of approaches; survey of farmers | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international development partners and other value-chain actors adopt and scale up at least 2 of the tested extension approaches (including at least 1 that improves women’s access to information) in 5 priority countries (2022). | Partner reports; including reach of approaches; survey of farmers | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Co-creation with development and private-sector partners of up to 5000 small- or medium-sized enterprises in decentralized feed processing, forage marketing or seed multiplication, in 4 priority countries (2022). | Report on enterprises set-up | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Co-creation with development and private-sector partners of up to 5000 small- or medium-sized enterprises in decentralized feed processing, forage marketing or seed multiplication, in 4 priority countries (2022). | Report on enterprises set-up | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Co-creation with development and private-sector partners of up to 5000 small- or medium-sized enterprises in decentralized feed processing, forage marketing or seed multiplication, in 4 priority countries (2022). | Report on enterprises set-up | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Increased delivery and uptake of feed and forage resources through proof-of-concept scaling, business model development and value-chain approaches by development partners, the private sector (feed & forage traders, feed processors) and (1 million by 2022) farmers across diverse environments in priority countries and other locations in Latin America, North and East Africa and South and South East Asia. | Survey of partners and farmers on updake of feed & forage resources and methodologies for scaling | More efficient use of inputs (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (4 million individuals) efficiently using inputs through optimized feeding strategies, including rations and processing across 11 countries. |
| 2022 | Increased delivery and uptake of feed and forage resources through proof-of-concept scaling, business model development and value-chain approaches by development partners, the private sector (feed & forage traders, feed processors) and (1 million by 2022) farmers across diverse environments in priority countries and other locations in Latin America, North and East Africa and South and South East Asia. | Survey of partners and farmers on updake of feed & forage resources and methodologies for scaling | Closed yield gap . (LF&F) - 1.8 million poor households (8.4 million individuals) realizing 30% increase, on average, in productivity through the use of improved feeding options and strategies, in 12 countries. |
| 2022 | Increased delivery and uptake of feed and forage resources through proof-of-concept scaling, business model development and value-chain approaches by development partners, the private sector (feed & forage traders, feed processors) and (1 million by 2022) farmers across diverse environments in priority countries and other locations in Latin America, North and East Africa and South and South East Asia. | Survey of partners and farmers on updake of feed & forage resources and methodologies for scaling | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (LF&F) - Improved feeding practices that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated, reaching 2.6 million women in 12 countries. |

# FP4- Livestock and the Environment

## PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding

| **Outcome description** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. | 5,286,269 | 43 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 2,273,096 | 0 | 3,013,173 | 0 |
| Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. | 4,929,936 | 37 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 1,824,076 | 0 | 3,105,860 | 0 |
| Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries | 4,484,393 | 42 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 1,883,445 | 0 | 2,600,948 | 0 |
| Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. | 5,217,085 | 46 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 2,399,859 | 0 | 2,817,226 | 0 |
| Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. | 5,286,269 | 43 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 2,273,096 | 0 | 3,013,173 | 0 |
| GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. | 6,281,046 | 47 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 2,952,092 | 0 | 3,328,954 | 0 |
| Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. | 4,929,936 | 37 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 1,824,076 | 0 | 3,105,860 | 0 |

## PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s

| **Sub IDO** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agricultural systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water | 5,286,269 | 43 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 2,273,096 | 0 | 3,013,173 | 0 |
| Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making | 4,929,936 | 37 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 1,824,076 | 0 | 3,105,860 | 0 |
| Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems and communities, especially those including smallholders | 4,484,393 | 42 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 1,883,445 | 0 | 2,600,948 | 0 |
| Land, water and forest degradation minimized and reversed | 5,217,085 | 46 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 2,399,859 | 0 | 2,817,226 | 0 |
| More productive and equitable management of natural resources | 5,286,269 | 43 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 2,273,096 | 0 | 3,013,173 | 0 |
| Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forests and other forms of land use | 6,281,046 | 47 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 2,952,092 | 0 | 3,328,954 | 0 |
| Technologies that reduce women's labor and energy expenditure developed and disseminated | 4,929,936 | 37 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 1,824,076 | 0 | 3,105,860 | 0 |

## PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table

| **Year** | **Milestone description** | **Means of verifying** | **For which outcomes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2019 | Novel approaches for ex-ante environmental assessment are widely adopted by extension systems, development partners and government agencies in 6 CRP priority countries countries to identify win-win options | Report on assessment adoption | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2019 | Novel approaches for ex-ante environmental assessment are widely adopted by extension systems, development partners and government agencies in 6 CRP priority countries countries to identify win-win options | Report on assessment adoption | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Novel approaches for ex-ante environmental assessment are widely adopted by extension systems, development partners and government agencies in 6 CRP priority countries countries to identify win-win options | Report on assessment adoption | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Novel approaches for ex-ante environmental assessment are widely adopted by extension systems, development partners and government agencies in 6 CRP priority countries countries to identify win-win options | Report on assessment adoption | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2019 | Novel approaches for ex-ante environmental assessment are widely adopted by extension systems, development partners and government agencies in 6 CRP priority countries countries to identify win-win options | Report on assessment adoption | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Novel approaches for ex-ante environmental assessment are widely adopted by extension systems, development partners and government agencies in 6 CRP priority countries countries to identify win-win options | Report on assessment adoption | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Novel approaches for ex-ante environmental assessment are widely adopted by extension systems, development partners and government agencies in 6 CRP priority countries countries to identify win-win options | Report on assessment adoption | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Technology developers take environmental issues into account in their research priority setting, in 6 CRP priority countries | Evidence report on priority-setting agendas | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2019 | Technology developers take environmental issues into account in their research priority setting, in 6 CRP priority countries | Evidence report on priority-setting agendas | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Technology developers take environmental issues into account in their research priority setting, in 6 CRP priority countries | Evidence report on priority-setting agendas | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Technology developers take environmental issues into account in their research priority setting, in 6 CRP priority countries | Evidence report on priority-setting agendas | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2019 | Technology developers take environmental issues into account in their research priority setting, in 6 CRP priority countries | Evidence report on priority-setting agendas | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Technology developers take environmental issues into account in their research priority setting, in 6 CRP priority countries | Evidence report on priority-setting agendas | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Technology developers take environmental issues into account in their research priority setting, in 6 CRP priority countries | Evidence report on priority-setting agendas | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Environmental concerns are considered in decision-making by national & international development partners, government agencies and extension systems, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, including technology developers seeking to improve cattle, small ruminant and pig production. | Report on decision-making by partners | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2022 | Environmental concerns are considered in decision-making by national & international development partners, government agencies and extension systems, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, including technology developers seeking to improve cattle, small ruminant and pig production. | Report on decision-making by partners | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Environmental concerns are considered in decision-making by national & international development partners, government agencies and extension systems, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, including technology developers seeking to improve cattle, small ruminant and pig production. | Report on decision-making by partners | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Environmental concerns are considered in decision-making by national & international development partners, government agencies and extension systems, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, including technology developers seeking to improve cattle, small ruminant and pig production. | Report on decision-making by partners | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2022 | Environmental concerns are considered in decision-making by national & international development partners, government agencies and extension systems, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, including technology developers seeking to improve cattle, small ruminant and pig production. | Report on decision-making by partners | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Environmental concerns are considered in decision-making by national & international development partners, government agencies and extension systems, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, including technology developers seeking to improve cattle, small ruminant and pig production. | Report on decision-making by partners | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Environmental concerns are considered in decision-making by national & international development partners, government agencies and extension systems, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, including technology developers seeking to improve cattle, small ruminant and pig production. | Report on decision-making by partners | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental impacts guides the development and selection of productivity-enhancing options by research and development partners in 6 CRP priority countries. | Partner report on use of environmental impacts in development of options | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental impacts guides the development and selection of productivity-enhancing options by research and development partners in 6 CRP priority countries. | Partner report on use of environmental impacts in development of options | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental impacts guides the development and selection of productivity-enhancing options by research and development partners in 6 CRP priority countries. | Partner report on use of environmental impacts in development of options | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental impacts guides the development and selection of productivity-enhancing options by research and development partners in 6 CRP priority countries. | Partner report on use of environmental impacts in development of options | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental impacts guides the development and selection of productivity-enhancing options by research and development partners in 6 CRP priority countries. | Partner report on use of environmental impacts in development of options | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental impacts guides the development and selection of productivity-enhancing options by research and development partners in 6 CRP priority countries. | Partner report on use of environmental impacts in development of options | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental impacts guides the development and selection of productivity-enhancing options by research and development partners in 6 CRP priority countries. | Partner report on use of environmental impacts in development of options | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Targeted solutions are used by research and development partners, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, to sustainably increase productivity of cattle, small ruminants and pigs in the face of on-going environmental changes. | Survey / report on use of solutions by partners | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2022 | Targeted solutions are used by research and development partners, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, to sustainably increase productivity of cattle, small ruminants and pigs in the face of on-going environmental changes. | Survey / report on use of solutions by partners | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Targeted solutions are used by research and development partners, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, to sustainably increase productivity of cattle, small ruminants and pigs in the face of on-going environmental changes. | Survey / report on use of solutions by partners | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Targeted solutions are used by research and development partners, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, to sustainably increase productivity of cattle, small ruminants and pigs in the face of on-going environmental changes. | Survey / report on use of solutions by partners | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2022 | Targeted solutions are used by research and development partners, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, to sustainably increase productivity of cattle, small ruminants and pigs in the face of on-going environmental changes. | Survey / report on use of solutions by partners | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Targeted solutions are used by research and development partners, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, to sustainably increase productivity of cattle, small ruminants and pigs in the face of on-going environmental changes. | Survey / report on use of solutions by partners | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Targeted solutions are used by research and development partners, across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations, to sustainably increase productivity of cattle, small ruminants and pigs in the face of on-going environmental changes. | Survey / report on use of solutions by partners | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental benefits leads to selection and further development of management options by partners in 6 CRP priority countries | Survey / report on use of environmental benefit assessment by partners | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental benefits leads to selection and further development of management options by partners in 6 CRP priority countries | Survey / report on use of environmental benefit assessment by partners | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental benefits leads to selection and further development of management options by partners in 6 CRP priority countries | Survey / report on use of environmental benefit assessment by partners | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental benefits leads to selection and further development of management options by partners in 6 CRP priority countries | Survey / report on use of environmental benefit assessment by partners | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental benefits leads to selection and further development of management options by partners in 6 CRP priority countries | Survey / report on use of environmental benefit assessment by partners | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental benefits leads to selection and further development of management options by partners in 6 CRP priority countries | Survey / report on use of environmental benefit assessment by partners | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Quantification of environmental benefits leads to selection and further development of management options by partners in 6 CRP priority countries | Survey / report on use of environmental benefit assessment by partners | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Government agencies and development partners at local and national levels across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations are promoting environmental management options | Survey of partner promotion efforts | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2022 | Government agencies and development partners at local and national levels across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations are promoting environmental management options | Survey of partner promotion efforts | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Government agencies and development partners at local and national levels across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations are promoting environmental management options | Survey of partner promotion efforts | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Government agencies and development partners at local and national levels across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations are promoting environmental management options | Survey of partner promotion efforts | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2022 | Government agencies and development partners at local and national levels across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations are promoting environmental management options | Survey of partner promotion efforts | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Government agencies and development partners at local and national levels across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations are promoting environmental management options | Survey of partner promotion efforts | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Government agencies and development partners at local and national levels across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations are promoting environmental management options | Survey of partner promotion efforts | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Role of women and young people in fostering environmental management promoted and strengthened across 6 CRP priority country communities and with development partners. | Survey of communities; partner report | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2019 | Role of women and young people in fostering environmental management promoted and strengthened across 6 CRP priority country communities and with development partners. | Survey of communities; partner report | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Role of women and young people in fostering environmental management promoted and strengthened across 6 CRP priority country communities and with development partners. | Survey of communities; partner report | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Role of women and young people in fostering environmental management promoted and strengthened across 6 CRP priority country communities and with development partners. | Survey of communities; partner report | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2019 | Role of women and young people in fostering environmental management promoted and strengthened across 6 CRP priority country communities and with development partners. | Survey of communities; partner report | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Role of women and young people in fostering environmental management promoted and strengthened across 6 CRP priority country communities and with development partners. | Survey of communities; partner report | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Role of women and young people in fostering environmental management promoted and strengthened across 6 CRP priority country communities and with development partners. | Survey of communities; partner report | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Gender responsive environmental management options that are well adapted to Global Environmental Change (GEC) are adopted by households (women & youth) across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations. | Survey of communities | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2022 | Gender responsive environmental management options that are well adapted to Global Environmental Change (GEC) are adopted by households (women & youth) across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations. | Survey of communities | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Gender responsive environmental management options that are well adapted to Global Environmental Change (GEC) are adopted by households (women & youth) across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations. | Survey of communities | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Gender responsive environmental management options that are well adapted to Global Environmental Change (GEC) are adopted by households (women & youth) across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations. | Survey of communities | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2022 | Gender responsive environmental management options that are well adapted to Global Environmental Change (GEC) are adopted by households (women & youth) across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations. | Survey of communities | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Gender responsive environmental management options that are well adapted to Global Environmental Change (GEC) are adopted by households (women & youth) across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations. | Survey of communities | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Gender responsive environmental management options that are well adapted to Global Environmental Change (GEC) are adopted by households (women & youth) across at least 10 CRP priority countries and other locations. | Survey of communities | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | National government agencies, make Improvements in land tenure arrangements for reduced land degradation in 4 CRP priority countries | Report of government agency policies & arrangements for land tenure | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2019 | National government agencies, make Improvements in land tenure arrangements for reduced land degradation in 4 CRP priority countries | Report of government agency policies & arrangements for land tenure | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | National government agencies, make Improvements in land tenure arrangements for reduced land degradation in 4 CRP priority countries | Report of government agency policies & arrangements for land tenure | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | National government agencies, make Improvements in land tenure arrangements for reduced land degradation in 4 CRP priority countries | Report of government agency policies & arrangements for land tenure | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2019 | National government agencies, make Improvements in land tenure arrangements for reduced land degradation in 4 CRP priority countries | Report of government agency policies & arrangements for land tenure | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2019 | National government agencies, make Improvements in land tenure arrangements for reduced land degradation in 4 CRP priority countries | Report of government agency policies & arrangements for land tenure | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | National government agencies, make Improvements in land tenure arrangements for reduced land degradation in 4 CRP priority countries | Report of government agency policies & arrangements for land tenure | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2021 | Communities pilot payments for ecosystem services in 3 CRP priority countries | Analysis of PES piloting; survey of communities | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2021 | Communities pilot payments for ecosystem services in 3 CRP priority countries | Analysis of PES piloting; survey of communities | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2021 | Communities pilot payments for ecosystem services in 3 CRP priority countries | Analysis of PES piloting; survey of communities | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2021 | Communities pilot payments for ecosystem services in 3 CRP priority countries | Analysis of PES piloting; survey of communities | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2021 | Communities pilot payments for ecosystem services in 3 CRP priority countries | Analysis of PES piloting; survey of communities | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2021 | Communities pilot payments for ecosystem services in 3 CRP priority countries | Analysis of PES piloting; survey of communities | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2021 | Communities pilot payments for ecosystem services in 3 CRP priority countries | Analysis of PES piloting; survey of communities | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | National government agencies, across at least 5 CRP priority countries, design and implement key policies to improve the environmental management of livestock systems. | Report on policies (including their design) | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2022 | National government agencies, across at least 5 CRP priority countries, design and implement key policies to improve the environmental management of livestock systems. | Report on policies (including their design) | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | National government agencies, across at least 5 CRP priority countries, design and implement key policies to improve the environmental management of livestock systems. | Report on policies (including their design) | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | National government agencies, across at least 5 CRP priority countries, design and implement key policies to improve the environmental management of livestock systems. | Report on policies (including their design) | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2022 | National government agencies, across at least 5 CRP priority countries, design and implement key policies to improve the environmental management of livestock systems. | Report on policies (including their design) | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2022 | National government agencies, across at least 5 CRP priority countries, design and implement key policies to improve the environmental management of livestock systems. | Report on policies (including their design) | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | National government agencies, across at least 5 CRP priority countries, design and implement key policies to improve the environmental management of livestock systems. | Report on policies (including their design) | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Publications aimed at targeted global agendas developed and disseminated | Number & quality of publications; availability & accessibility | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2019 | Publications aimed at targeted global agendas developed and disseminated | Number & quality of publications; availability & accessibility | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Publications aimed at targeted global agendas developed and disseminated | Number & quality of publications; availability & accessibility | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Publications aimed at targeted global agendas developed and disseminated | Number & quality of publications; availability & accessibility | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2019 | Publications aimed at targeted global agendas developed and disseminated | Number & quality of publications; availability & accessibility | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Publications aimed at targeted global agendas developed and disseminated | Number & quality of publications; availability & accessibility | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Publications aimed at targeted global agendas developed and disseminated | Number & quality of publications; availability & accessibility | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Evidence generated by the flagship influences key global livestock agendas (IPCC, Global agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | Report on evidence and influence | Land, water and forest degradation. (L&E) - Reduction in land and water degradation of 7.9 million ha which positively impacts 5.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries across 8 countries. |
| 2022 | Evidence generated by the flagship influences key global livestock agendas (IPCC, Global agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | Report on evidence and influence | More productive and equitable management. (L&E) - Rural communities practice more productive and equitable management of natural resources, with benefits experienced by 2.2 million beneficiaries representing 14 million ha across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Evidence generated by the flagship influences key global livestock agendas (IPCC, Global agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | Report on evidence and influence | Agricultural systems diversified. (L&E) - Livestock production systems diversified and intensified in ways that protect soils and water (representing land area of 7 million ha), with benefits experienced by 2.4 million beneficiaries across 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Evidence generated by the flagship influences key global livestock agendas (IPCC, Global agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | Report on evidence and influence | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems. (L&E) - Agroecosystem resilience increased by 10%, impacting 1.8 million final beneficiaries (representing 9.2 million ha) across 6 countries. |
| 2022 | Evidence generated by the flagship influences key global livestock agendas (IPCC, Global agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | Report on evidence and influence | Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions. (L&E) - GHG emission intensities from agro-ecosystems will be reduced by 2% (0.08 Gt CO2-e yr-1), impacting 7 million indirect beneficiaries across 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Evidence generated by the flagship influences key global livestock agendas (IPCC, Global agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | Report on evidence and influence | Technologies to reduce women's labour . (L&E) - Environment management interventions that reduce women's labour and energy expenditure by 10% developed and disseminated (reaching 770,000 women) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Evidence generated by the flagship influences key global livestock agendas (IPCC, Global agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | Report on evidence and influence | Improved capacity of women and young people. (L&E) - Improved capacity of 930,000 women and young people to participate in decision-making for environmental management of livestock in 9 countries. |

# FP5- Livestock Livelihoods and Agri-Food Systems

## PIM Table B: Flagship level: outcomes by windows of funding

| **Outcome description** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Laws, rules and regulations within and across 4 countries at local, country and regional level explicitly include pro-poor livestock mediated development, reaching 4 million livestock keepers & other value-chain actors. | 11,215,906 | 19 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 2,131,022 | 0 | 9,084,884 | 0 |
| Gender equity relative to their level of effort (i.e. labour) at household level in the use of, and control of income generated by, livestock related productive assets and resources, impacting 575,000 women across 4 countries. | 1,973,788 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,973,788 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. | 1,973,788 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,973,788 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 million poor people (men and women), in 4 countries, with increase in access to more affordable, safe and nutrient rich animal-source foods. | 3,368,074 | 74 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 2,492,375 | 0 | 875,699 | 0 |
| Innovative institutional options that improve resilience tested and adopted by national and international research & development partners, increasing the resilience of 700,000 rural livestock-keeping households (3.5 million individuals) in 3 countries. | 5,708,276 | 28 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 1,598,317 | 0 | 4,109,959 | 0 |
| 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. | 16,356,046 | 19 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 3,107,649 | 0 | 13,248,397 | 0 |
| 900,000 livestock keeping households (representing 4.4 million individuals, including women) increase their supply of livestock to the market by 15%, on average, in 7 countries. | 14,694,146 | 17 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 2,498,005 | 0 | 12,196,141 | 0 |

## PIM Table C: Flagship level: investments by sub-IDO’s

| **Sub IDO** | **Amount needed ($)** | **W1+W2 (%)** | **W3 (%)** | **Bilateral (%)** | **Other (%)** | **W1+W2 (amount)** | **w3 (amount)** | **Bilateral (amount)** | **Other (amount)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Conducive agricultural policy environment | 11,215,906 | 19 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 2,131,022 | 0 | 9,084,884 | 0 |
| Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources | 1,973,788 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,973,788 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making | 1,973,788 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,973,788 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods | 3,368,074 | 74 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 2,492,375 | 0 | 875,699 | 0 |
| Increased household capacity to cope with shocks | 5,708,276 | 28 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 1,598,317 | 0 | 4,109,959 | 0 |
| Increased livelihood opportunities | 16,356,046 | 19 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 3,107,649 | 0 | 13,248,397 | 0 |
| Reduced market barriers | 14,694,146 | 17 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 2,498,005 | 0 | 12,196,141 | 0 |

## PIM Table D: Flagship level: annual milestones table

| **Year** | **Milestone description** | **Means of verifying** | **For which outcomes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2018 | Analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector conducted in 3 CRP priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports | Increased household capacity to cope . (LLAFS) - Innovative institutional options that improve resilience tested and adopted by national and international research & development partners, increasing the resilience of 700,000 rural livestock-keeping households (3.5 million individuals) in 3 countries. |
| 2018 | Analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector conducted in 3 CRP priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports | Reduced market barriers (LLAFS) - 900,000 livestock keeping households (representing 4.4 million individuals, including women) increase their supply of livestock to the market by 15%, on average, in 7 countries. |
| 2018 | Analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector conducted in 3 CRP priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2018 | Analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector conducted in 3 CRP priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports | Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods (LLAFS) - 6 million poor people (men and women), in 4 countries, with increase in access to more affordable, safe and nutrient rich animal-source foods. |
| 2018 | Analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector conducted in 3 CRP priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports | Gender-equitable control of . (LLAFS) - Gender equity relative to their level of effort (i.e. labour) at household level in the use of, and control of income generated by, livestock related productive assets and resources, impacting 575,000 women across 4 countries. |
| 2018 | Analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector conducted in 3 CRP priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2018 | Analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector conducted in 3 CRP priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports | Conducive agricultural policy environment (LLAFS) - Laws, rules and regulations within and across 4 countries at local, country and regional level explicitly include pro-poor livestock mediated development, reaching 4 million livestock keepers & other value-chain actors. |
| 2020 | National and international research partners use analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector in 3 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Increased household capacity to cope . (LLAFS) - Innovative institutional options that improve resilience tested and adopted by national and international research & development partners,increasing the resilience of 700,000 rural livestock-keeping households (3.5 million individuals) in 3 countries. |
| 2020 | National and international research partners use analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector in 3 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Reduced market barriers (LLAFS) - 900,000 livestock keeping households (representing 4.4 million individuals, including women) increase their supply of livestock to the market by 15%, on average, in 7 countries. |
| 2020 | National and international research partners use analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector in 3 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2020 | National and international research partners use analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector in 3 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods (LLAFS) - 6 million poor people (men and women), in 4 countries, with increase in access to more affordable, safe and nutrient rich animal-source foods. |
| 2020 | National and international research partners use analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector in 3 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Gender-equitable control of . (LLAFS) - Gender equity relative to their level of effort (i.e. labour) at household level in the use of, and control of income generated by, livestock related productive assets and resources, impacting 575,000 women across 4 countries. |
| 2020 | National and international research partners use analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector in 3 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2020 | National and international research partners use analyses of livestock sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting for the livestock sector in 3 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Conducive agricultural policy environment (LLAFS) - Laws, rules and regulations within and across 4 countries at local, country and regional level explicitly include pro-poor livestock mediated development, reaching 4 million livestock keepers & other value-chain actors. |
| 2022 | National and international research partners and policy makers use analyses of livestock-sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting, investment and policy development for the livestock sector in 6 priority countries (2022) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Increased household capacity to cope . (LLAFS) - Innovative institutional options that improve resilience tested and adopted by national and international research & development partners,increasing the resilience of 700,000 rural livestock-keeping households (3.5 million individuals) in 3 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international research partners and policy makers use analyses of livestock-sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting, investment and policy development for the livestock sector in 6 priority countries (2022) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Reduced market barriers (LLAFS) - 900,000 livestock keeping households (representing 4.4 million individuals, including women) increase their supply of livestock to the market by 15%, on average, in 7 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international research partners and policy makers use analyses of livestock-sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting, investment and policy development for the livestock sector in 6 priority countries (2022) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international research partners and policy makers use analyses of livestock-sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting, investment and policy development for the livestock sector in 6 priority countries (2022) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods (LLAFS) - 6 million poor people (men and women), in 4 countries, with increase in access to more affordable, safe and nutrient rich animal-source foods. |
| 2022 | National and international research partners and policy makers use analyses of livestock-sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting, investment and policy development for the livestock sector in 6 priority countries (2022) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Gender-equitable control of . (LLAFS) - Gender equity relative to their level of effort (i.e. labour) at household level in the use of, and control of income generated by, livestock related productive assets and resources, impacting 575,000 women across 4 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international research partners and policy makers use analyses of livestock-sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting, investment and policy development for the livestock sector in 6 priority countries (2022) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2022 | National and international research partners and policy makers use analyses of livestock-sector dynamics, investment and ex-ante impact assessments to guide priority setting, investment and policy development for the livestock sector in 6 priority countries (2022) | Partner reports on use of analyses | Conducive agricultural policy environment (LLAFS) - Laws, rules and regulations within and across 4 countries at local, country and regional level explicitly include pro-poor livestock mediated development, reaching 4 million livestock keepers & other value-chain actors. |
| 2018 | Tools to assess the impact of policies on equitable participation of livestock VC actors in the VC; Impact of policies on gender equitable participation in the livestock VC assessed with appropriately developed tools in 2 priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports; availability of tools | Gender-equitable control of . (LLAFS) - Gender equity relative to their level of effort (i.e. labour) at household level in the use of, and control of income generated by, livestock related productive assets and resources, impacting 575,000 women across 4 countries. |
| 2018 | Tools to assess the impact of policies on equitable participation of livestock VC actors in the VC; Impact of policies on gender equitable participation in the livestock VC assessed with appropriately developed tools in 2 priority countries (2018) | Analyses reports; availability of tools | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2020 | Policy or decision-makers in 2 priority countries use the evidence on the benefits of including gender equity considerations (2020) | Reports on inclusion in policies / decisions | Gender-equitable control of . (LLAFS) - Gender equity relative to their level of effort (i.e. labour) at household level in the use of, and control of income generated by, livestock related productive assets and resources, impacting 575,000 women across 4 countries. |
| 2020 | Policy or decision-makers in 2 priority countries use the evidence on the benefits of including gender equity considerations (2020) | Reports on inclusion in policies / decisions | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Policy or decision-makers in 4 CRP priority countries use the evidence on the benefits of including gender equity considerations (2022) | Reports on inclusion in policies / decisions | Gender-equitable control of . (LLAFS) - Gender equity relative to their level of effort (i.e. labour) at household level in the use of, and control of income generated by, livestock related productive assets and resources, impacting 575,000 women across 4 countries. |
| 2022 | Policy or decision-makers in 4 CRP priority countries use the evidence on the benefits of including gender equity considerations (2022) | Reports on inclusion in policies / decisions | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2018 | Gender norms and opportunities for social change are studied in 4 priority countries (2018) | Study reports | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2020 | GTAs that also support youth are developed, tested and their impact assessed in 4 CRP priority countries (2020) | GTA availability; analysis of impact reports | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2022 | Local or national development partners in 4 CRP priority countries adopt gender transformative and youth supportive approaches (using the evidence from the CRP) (2022) | Partner report on use of approaches | Improved capacity of women and young people. (LLAFS) - Improved capacity of 2 million women and young people to participate in livestock related decision-making in 5 countries. |
| 2019 | Identification of nutrition sensitive interventions based on data from 2 priority countries (2019) | Analysis & best-bet intervention reports | Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods (LLAFS) - 6 million poor people (men and women), in 4 countries, with increase in access to more affordable, safe and nutrient rich animal-source foods. |
| 2020 | National and international development partners, government agencies and private sector are testing innovative options for nutrition impact, adoptability and cost-effective institutional arrangements and behavioural approaches within communities in 2 CRP priority countries (2020) | Partner reports; survey of communities piloted | Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods (LLAFS) - 6 million poor people (men and women), in 4 countries, with increase in access to more affordable, safe and nutrient rich animal-source foods. |
| 2022 | National and international development partners, government agencies and the private sector invest in and use the most successful approaches to enhancing livestock-mediated nutritional impact including institutional arrangements and behavioural approaches, in 4 CRP priority countries (2022) | Partner reports; survey of communities piloted | Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods (LLAFS) - 6 million poor people (men and women), in 4 countries, with increase in access to more affordable, safe and nutrient rich animal-source foods. |
| 2018 | Testable approach for system optimization in 2 priority countries (2018) | Analysis reports | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2018 | Testable approach for system optimization in 2 priority countries (2018) | Analysis reports | Increased household capacity to cope . (LLAFS) - Innovative institutional options that improve resilience tested and adopted by national and international research & development partners, increasing the resilience of 700,000 rural livestock-keeping households (3.5 million individuals) in 3 countries. |
| 2019 | Livestock communities across 2 CRP priority countries apply tested technologies, management strategies & institutional arrangements developed through system optimization (2019). | Survey of livestock communities | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2019 | Livestock communities across 2 CRP priority countries apply tested technologies, management strategies & institutional arrangements developed through system optimization (2019). | Survey of livestock communities | Increased household capacity to cope . (LLAFS) - Innovative institutional options that improve resilience tested and adopted by national and international research & development partners, increasing the resilience of 700,000 rural livestock-keeping households (3.5 million individuals) in 3 countries. |
| 2022 | Livestock communities across 4 CRP priority countries & other locations apply tested technologies, management strategies & institutional arrangements developed through system optimization (2022) | Survey of livestock communities | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Livestock communities across 4 CRP priority countries & other locations apply tested technologies, management strategies & institutional arrangements developed through system optimization (2022) | Survey of livestock communities | Increased household capacity to cope . (LLAFS) - Innovative institutional options that improve resilience tested and adopted by national and international research & development partners, increasing the resilience of 700,000 rural livestock-keeping households (3.5 million individuals) in 3 countries. |
| 2019 | Evidence generated on efficiency and effectiveness of institutional arrangements based on 3 CRP priority countries (2019) | Report on evidence | Reduced market barriers (LLAFS) - 900,000 livestock keeping households (representing 4.4 million individuals, including women) increase their supply of livestock to the market by 15%, on average, in 7 countries. |
| 2019 | Evidence generated on efficiency and effectiveness of institutional arrangements based on 3 CRP priority countries (2019) | Report on evidence | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2020 | Development partners, private sector and government agencies in 3 priority countries apply innovative institutional arrangements to enhance competitiveness and inclusiveness (2020) | Partner report on use of institutional arrangements; survey | Reduced market barriers (LLAFS) - 900,000 livestock keeping households (representing 4.4 million individuals, including women) increase their supply of livestock to the market by 15%, on average, in 7 countries. |
| 2020 | Development partners, private sector and government agencies in 3 priority countries apply innovative institutional arrangements to enhance competitiveness and inclusiveness (2020) | Partner report on use of institutional arrangements; survey | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2022 | Development partners, private sector and government agencies across 6 CRP priority countries apply innovative institutional arrangements to enhance competitiveness and inclusiveness | Partner report on use of institutional arrangements; survey | Reduced market barriers (LLAFS) - 900,000 livestock keeping households (representing 4.4 million individuals, including women) increase their supply of livestock to the market by 15%, on average, in 7 countries. |
| 2022 | Development partners, private sector and government agencies across 6 CRP priority countries apply innovative institutional arrangements to enhance competitiveness and inclusiveness | Partner report on use of institutional arrangements; survey | Increased Livelihood Opportunities (LLAFS) - 15% Increase, on average in total household income from livestock-related activities, including 25% increase, on average, in proportion controlled by women, for 950,000 households (& 4.6 million individuals) in 9 countries. |
| 2020 | Evidence generated on policy options relative to improving the performance of livestock value chains in 3 priority countries (2020) | Report on policy options and analysis of value-chain performance | Conducive agricultural policy environment (LLAFS) - Laws, rules and regulations within and across 4 countries at local, country and regional level explicitly include pro-poor livestock mediated development, reaching 4 million livestock keepers & other value-chain actors. |
| 2020 | Policy and decision makers in 2 CRP priority countries use CRP-developed evidence when developing policy options relative to improving the performance of livestock value chains (2020) | Report of use of CRP-developed evidence in policy options | Conducive agricultural policy environment (LLAFS) - Laws, rules and regulations within and across 4 countries at local, country and regional level explicitly include pro-poor livestock mediated development, reaching 4 million livestock keepers & other value-chain actors. |
| 2022 | Policy and decision-makers in 4 CRP priority countries use CRP-developed evidence when developing policy options relative to improving the performance of livestock value chains (2022) | Report of use of CRP-developed evidence in policy options | Conducive agricultural policy environment (LLAFS) - Laws, rules and regulations within and across 4 countries at local, country and regional level explicitly include pro-poor livestock mediated development, reaching 4 million livestock keepers & other value-chain actors. |